## FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE PLEBISCITUM-MAY S APPOINTED FOR THE VOTE-THE GENERAL STRIKE REGUN IN EARNEST-ONE CLASS OF STRIKERS 15,000 STRONG.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 20, 1870, The political excitement on account of the Plebis citum is increasing throughout the country and the journals complain that it has a bad effect on commerce. The Moniteur announces that the Journal Official will publish on Friday next a decree appointing the 8th of May as the day for taking the vote of the nation on the Plebiscitum, and limiting the vot-

The trial of M. Barbenet, the director of Henri Rochefort's journal, the Marseillaise, has been concluded. His offense was the publication in that journal of a congratulatory address from the women of Lyons to the women of La Creuzot. He was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 4,000 francs.)

The long threatened strikes have begun in earnest. The founderymen and molders, about fifteen thousand strong, struck to-day, as did also the tailors. The house-painters are expected to strike to-morrow. The sugar-refiners and hat-makers have joined the strike. II. OLLIVIER'S SPEECH ON THE SENATUS CON-SULTUM-IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT RESPECTING THE PLEBISCITUM.

Paris, Wednesday, April 20-Evening. In the Senate, to-day, debate was continued on the Schains-Consultum. M. Ollivier wound up the discussion with a long and brilliant speech. Referring to the Plebiscitum, he said the Government did not wish to extend the question; they only desired to submit certain liberal modifications to the people. They had no intention of submitting the principle on which the State was founded, and of converting the hereditary Empire into an elective Empire. But the revolutionary party, obeying evil passions, had given another complexion to the debate. If the revolutionary party wished to combat the Government, the Government would accept the challenge. If the desire was to take revolutionary grounds, the Government would follow and outstrip its enemies M. Ollivier assured the Senate that whatever might be the result of the struggle, the Government would not place itself on the track of reaction. He continued: "The Government and the Emperor will re main what they now are-always generous, liberal, and magnanimous. It is peculiar to the Emperor to be always advancing, never receding. The Government, in pursuing its work of conciliation, will always hold out its hands to honest men. Let them remember that Democracy and Liberty are not incompatible with the Empire. The triumph of liberty through Government will be for the sovereign, glory complete, and for the nation's security without a cloud."

This passage called from the Senators a salvo of applause which was twice repeated. M. Ollivier, concluding, said the Emperor still had the exclusive right to prepare the formula of the Plebiscitum. The debate then closed, and the Senatus Consultum was adopted by the Senate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS-LEGAL NEWS-ANOTHER CASE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES. LONDON, Wednesday, April 20, 1810.

The Times affirms that the American political system is faulty, but free trade is gaining rapidly. The courage of the protectionists begins to fail, as is shown in the cool reception that has met the President's advocacy of protection to the American ship-

The numbery case of Saurin agt. Starr has been struck from the calendar of the Court, having been finally settled. Legal proceedings have been institoted against The Sheffield Daily Telegraph for asserting that the Prince of Wales would soon reappear in the Divorce Court as a co-respondent in the case of the Earl agt. the Countess of Sefton.

The ship Castle Rock of Quebec, is loading at Woolwich with powder for Canada.

MARINE NOTICE.

A light-ship has been stationed at a point 49 miles 8. W. half W. from Land's End. She will show a black cone at the mast-head during the day, and a globular light at night, and during fogs a bell on board will be rung and guns fired every 15 minutes. sels passing through either Channel.

RUSSIA.

PRESIDENT GRANT TO VISIT EUROPE.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

A rumor has been circulated on the Continent that President Grant proposed to visit Europe, and it is reported that preparations were commenced in St. Petersburg for his reception before the rumor was pronounced false.

SPAIN. Mappin, Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

In the Cortes a fierce attack was made by the Re publican deputies on Prim and Rivero, who were scoused of causing the recent outbreak at Barcelona

VIENNA, Wednesday, April 20, 1870.

The Ministry have decided to dissolve the provindal diets of Western Austria. The measure is bitterly opposed by the Radicals.

SOUTH AMERICA. THE HURRICANE AT BUENOS AYRES-MEN AND

HORSES DROWNED IN THE STREETS. LISBON, April 20 .- Later advices from the Argentine Republic contain more particulars of the frightful storm which occurred at Buenos Ayres on the Wh of March. The wind blew a hurricane, and the water by the Rio de la Piata rose so high as to flood a great action of the city. So sudden was the overflow that men and horses were drowned in the streets. A great number of buildings were undermined, which were subsequently broken down and entirely destroyed by the weight of goods in them. Ships were driven ashore and wrecked, or sunk at their anchorage. Many sallors were drowned. The damage was immense.

SPANISH REPORT OF INSURGENT SUCCESSES.

HAVANA, April 20.-Gen. Valmaseda has ismed two proclamations announcing the entrance of the insurgent forces, commanded by Modesto Diaz, in the Bayamo District, after a fight. The Cauto Abajo insur-State attacked, captured, and burned Capitania del Homo, after a severe engagement, during which 35 voleers and 40 insurgents are reported to have been killed. The Spanish wounded escaped miraculously. Six spanish battalions are pursuing the insurgents of insurgents are operating this side of Cauto.

## THE NEW DOMINION.

THE RED RIVER TERRITORY, AND ITS TRANSFER. OTTAWA, Ontario, April 20 .- In the Senate Committee on the North-West Territory, Dr. Schultz, the Canadian who lately escaped from Fort Garry, was examined. He said it was a wonder that any emigrants could be induced to remain here while such a fine terri-tory was available. He described the Indians as friendly in the country between Red River and Lake Superior. It is stated that the Imperial Government will send a vessel with troops for the Red River by way of Hudson Bay, the vessel to reach Fort York about the 1st of July. Government has, it is said, puld over the £300,000 agreed upon as Payment to the Hudson Bay Company on the surrender of their title.

A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE FENIAN MOVEMENTS. HUNTINGDON, April 18.—I have had the information from so many independent American sources, that I cannot longer doubt that the Fenhaus have been and still are accommulating arms and ammunition along the frontier.

the frontier.

The chief point apparently is somewhere on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, below Ogdensburg. A raid from there would give possession of the Cornwall Canal and the Grand Trunk Railway, and enable them to threaten both Ottawa and Montreal. project is such a reckless one, involving as it does soing of a broad and rapid river between them and

a retreat, that were it not for the instance of the raid at Fort Erie in 1865, it might be treated as chimerical.

At Malone there has so far been no influx of strangers. There are vague reports of Fenian officers, Gen. O'Neill among them, having paid transitory visits to that town, which boasts of a Fenian Circle.

The impression here is that if any outbreak takes place at all it will not be before next month. The state of the roads just now would be an insuperable obstacle to the movement of any large body of men. [Toronto Globe.]

AN ENCOUNTER AT WINDSOR-THE FIRST BLOOD FOR THE BRITISH-RETREAT OF THE FENIANS.

On Sunday afternoon, says The Detroit Post

of April 19, the first encounter between the red-coats and

the Fenjans took place at Windsor. The Fenjans were

defeated, but retreated in good order, bringing their wounded to this side of the river. The force crossed from this city on Sunday in the day time, and at on nade an attack on the American (formerly the Hirons) House. The first object of their attack, after the descent on the bar, was a stray volunteer, who, as thirsty as themselves, suddenly found himself in the ands of the enemy. While waiting for his "'alf and 'alf," the green neckties of the invaders flashed the fact on his loval brain that he was a prisoner. But he was determined not to give up without a struggle. One of the seven, drawing his revolver, and tapping the red-coat on the shoulder, intimated that "that was the kind of things the volunteers would receive when the Fenian of things the volunteers would receive when the Fenians came over." "And this," replied the soldier, "is what the Fenians are going to get now," rolling up his sleeves, and displaying a pair of gigantic fists, one of which sent the revolver and its owner to the floor on the double quick. The other six, rather nouplussed at the sudden discomfiture of their leader, hardly knew which were better, to retreat or fight. They were just on the point of attacking the red-coat, however, when he, receiving large redaforcements, renewed the attack and forced the Fenians to evacuate their position. The retreat of the latter would have been turned into a disastrous rout but for the arrival of a volunteer officer, who counseled moderation, and the invaders were allowed to recross the river unmolested. The news of the victory spread through the village like lightning. Patrictism went up and whishy went down proportionately. The "blarsted Fenians" had lost the first blood and the faded reputation of the Queen's Own been retrieved. It was glory enough for one day. A bonfire was about to be lighted to celebrate the event, when the hilarity was suddenly brought to a stand-still by the sound of firing in the vicinity in the barracks. The suspicion at once spread that the main body of the Fenians were now in the village. The Windsor blood fairly curdled, and a dispatch to the "Come Government," congratulating Tr Majesty on the victory gained a few hours before, was detained. All the troops were at once called out, but few respended. The war-trumpets were sounded, but Gabriel's trump would have been inefficient to call the volunteers from their beds. Investigation disclosed the fact that a colored man had discharged his revolver near the barracks. The sentry claimed to have been fired at, and the colored man, who pleaded accident as the cause of the shot, was locked up in the guard-house. The subjects now felt safe, and a comparatively quiet night's restressited. "And this," replied the soldier,

## PORTO RICO.

THE EXCLUSION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. The Porto Rican Government evidently tands in fear of the New-York newspapers, for it has ordered that a duty of 25 cents be collected on each copy of an American newspaper received in Porto Rico. This rule has caused a great diminution of newspaper sales, as very few wish to pay 25 cents in addition to the cost and postage of a journal. French and English papers

HAYTI.

UNITED STATES CONSUL WEINER STILL A PRIS-ONER-SAGET'S CABINET-THE DEBT.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 1 .- No news has reached us in relation to the case of United States Consul Weiner, who was captured and held as a hostage by Delgrace Jacquet, since the British war steamer Niobe and three Haytlan steamers sailed for Des Abricots to demand his release. It is rumored that Jacquet, who is proscribed as an outlaw, has sent Mr. Weiner under a trusty guard to the mountains, and refuses to give him upunless his own safety is guaranteed by the British captain. He is unwilling to trust the promises of this ident Saget has made his Cabinet appointments.

President Saget has made his Cabinet appointments, M. J. Ramean continues to held the pertfolio of State; Gen. Monplaiser of the Department of the South is Minister of War and Marline; Gen. P. Lorquet of the Artibonite, Minister of the Interior and Foreign Relations; M. B. Tallemand of the West, Minister of Finance and Commerce; M. St. Ilmont F. Blot of the North, Minister of Justice. Arrangements have been made for the payment of the debt, according to treaty, by this republic. Trance in quarterly payments ending in 1872 (the first of which, amounting to 500,000 francs, was paid on the 23d ult. to M. Doissant, the French Consul here.) This will close the only foreign debt owed by this Government. The crown of the late Soulouque was found in the Treasury. There are several valuable diamonds in it. It is valued at \$50,000 gold.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

REFUSAL OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TO REOPEN THE QUESTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20, 1870. ment of everybody, the he brought to an end to-day by the withdrawal of the suits by the plaintiffs. The cases of Latham agt. The United States and Deming agt. The United States were appeals from the Court of Claims from judgments which held that those parties were bound to accept legal tender notes or greenbacks, in payment of contracts made with the Government before the Legal Tender laws were passed. Ever since the Attorney-General called up those cases there has been the most desperate efforts made from all parts of the country to influence the Court to apply the legal tender decision in the case of Hepburn agt. Griswold to those cases. Having failed in this, and the cases being called this morning for hearing, the counsel for the appellants withdrew their appeal, which they had the legal right to do according to the settled practice of the Court. It is charged by disappointed persons that the appellants have been satisfied in their claims in some manner, in order to prevent a rehearing of the legal tender point, and a pessible reversal of the Court's previous decision. Many still hope that the decision vious decision. Many still hope that the decision in the Hepburn and Griswold case will not stand as the final decision of the Court, as other cases are likely soon to arise. On the 8th inst. a motion was made by the losting party, in the case of Hepburn agt. Griswold, for a rehearing in that case. The Court overruled that motion this morning, the Chief-Justice remarking that mone of the Judges who constituted the majority of the Court in that decision desired to reconsider it. It is the settled rule of the Court not to grant a rehearing in any case unless one of the Judges who concurred in the decision expresses a wish to have it reargued.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1

Washington, April 20. - In the Supreme Court of the United States this morning, Mr. Chatfield, of the counsel for the appellants in the cases of Latham and Deming agt, The United States, de clared the appellants had determined their own appeals clared the appellants had determined their own appeals in these cases, and therefore moved to dismiss them, and flied notice of withdrawal. There were present Attorney-General Hoar, for the United States, and Messrs. Chattieid, McPherson, and Merriman, for the appellants. The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter was also in Court by leave, to discuss the legal tender question, if heard. After the motion was made to dismiss Attorney-General Hoar expressed his opposition to it, but desired, in case the Court concluded to dismiss these appeals, to grant the motion he made last week to rehear Mr. Potter's Hepburn agt. Griswold, which was still undeteded. He urged the argument ought to be heard, involving, as it does, so many important interests, and especially in view of the fact that the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution has ratified the Legal-Tender act of Congress; and the validity of this issue of the public debt, to the full measure of its statutory qualities, could no longer be questioned in the courts.

uttory qualities, could no longer be questioned in the courts.

Justices Miller and Bradley suggested doubts as to the rights of the appellants to withdraw the appeals, and asked for a conference. After a brief conyersation among the Judges, the Chief Justice announced that the Court would retire for consultation, which they accordingly did. They returned in a few minutes, when the Chief Justice said the motion to dismiss the appeal was unanimously concurred in by the Court as the absolute right of the parties, and he at the same time announced that the Court had determined to deny the motion of the Attorney-General for a rehearing in the Hepburn and Griswoid case. (This is the case in which the Court heretofore decided that the Legal-Tender act is invalid as to contracts made before its passage.)

The Chief Justice said the reason why the rehearing was denied was that none of the four Judges now on the bench who concurred in the opinion in that case desired to have the case reheard, and, under the rule of the Court, without the consent of some one of the Judges who concurred in the decision of a case, it could not be reheard.

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reheard.

Justice Bradley said that, according to the practice to which he had been accustomed, an appeal on a writ of error could not be dismissed without the consent of the other party, but, as the practice of the Supreme Court was otherwise, he had yielded a cheerful concurrence.

The refusal to rehear leaves the decision as it was heretofore made in the Hepburn and Griswold case.

In one of these two appeal cases withdrawn (that of O. B. and O. S. Latham agt. The United States), the Court of Claims had ruled, as a concusion of law, that the United States notes offered to and received by the claimants were a legal tender in payment of any debt due the claimant in the premises, whether due under the special contracts set forth in the petition or in any other manner whatsoever. The special contracts above referred to were contracts in which the Secretary of the Treasury, in the years 1855 and 1856, agreed, on behalf the United States, to pay to the Lathams good and lawful money of the coin of the United States, as above stated.

## WASHINGTON.

DULL DAY IN THE SENATE-AN EXCITING TIME IN THE HOUSE—THE GEORGIA BILL REFERRED TO THE RECONSTRUCTION COM-MITTEE-NO ACTION ON THE FUNDING BILL GEN. SPINNER ON THE NATIONAL BANKS-THE ARMY BILL NEARLY COMPLETED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 20, 1870. The dullness of the proceedings in the Senate, to-day, was in marked contrast with the exciting scenes of yes-terday and last night. The Senators seemed to be completely worn out by the excitement through which they had recently passed. Mr. Chandler was the only on who appeared to have lost none of his vigor, and wanted an evening session for business, and advised the Senate to make hay while the sun shone, for he predicted that in a week's time the Georgia bill would be back, and ing of importance transpired during the morning hour. The members of the Ohio Legislature, who had been ac corded the privileges of the floor, came in and took seats. The Northern Pacific Railroad bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, when Messrs. Harlan and Howell declaimed strongly against it. The visitors did not seem to be much interested, and soon withdrew.

Mr. Wilson in the discussion denounced the raffroad sought the Senate to pause in this taking away the patrimony of the nation from the workingmen of the country, and declared that Congress would not be much longer justified in giving away the public lands. Amendments proposed in the interest of the settlers were steadily voted down, as were also several motions to adjourn. Mr. Cameron said the grant to this company was worth \$70,000,000, and that all these railroad cor-porators who came here asking for land were nothing out speculators, caring nothing for the interest of the people. Mr. Casserly, while speaking against the bill, stopped several times in the course of his remarks, because his voice was drowned by the loud conversation which constantly prevailed on the floor. Mr. Howard, who has charge of the bill, turned a deaf ear to all appeals to adjourn, until finally he consented, after extorting a promise that the vote on the bill should be taken to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

The House sat for five hours to-day, and was the scene of more confusion and disorder than has been witnessed since the memorable day of the counting of the last electoral vote. If ever a person had his temper and patience tried, Mr. Speaker Blaine was in that predicament to-day. Since the admission of the Southern States nearly every seat in the House is occupied, and to keep good order is no easy matter, but to-day a hundred or more members of the Ohio Legislature were admitted t the floor, which, together with the Members, clerks, pages, reporters, and lobbyists, made up a regular mob. Mr. Schenck and the Ways and Means Committee were ready and anxious to go on with the Tariff bill, but an unexpected matter arose which set aside the tariff for the day. Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Stevenson called up the case of J. H. Sypher, whom the Election Committee had reported was entitled to a seat as a representative from the First District of Louisiana. The previous question was called, and a motion to admit Mr. Sypher was carried by a vote of 78 Yeas to 74 Nays. Mr. Sypher was called, and presented himself at the bar of the House, and had his hand raised, as is the custom ready to be sworn in, when a scene of grea confusion occurred, which brought about a result most unpleasant and disastrous to the would-be member. It was a most apt illustration of the adage, "There's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip." As the Speaker was about to administer the oath, Mr. Brooks rose and moved to reconsider the vote whereby Sypher was declared entitled to a seat. Under the rules such a motion from any one who did not vote in the affirmative was out of order, and the Speaker so decided. Mr. Brooks then be gan to protest against Sypher's admission, which brought out Mr. Stevenson, who was managing Sypher's case. Mr. Stevenson being a new member, and not thoroughly conversant with the rules, got into a wrangle of words with Brooks, during which Mr. Cox got the floor, and offered a written protest from the Democratic members agains Mr. Sypher, which he desired to place on the Journal. Mr. Stevenson then commenced an attack on Cox, Mr. Sypher all the while standing in front of the Speaker's desk, waiting to be sworn in. While Cox and Stevenso were wrangling with the Speaker about a point of order, several Republican members went to the Democrati side, and told them all that was required to beat Syphe was a little time, and suggested fillibustering. The Demo crats took the hint, and immediately a motion to adjourn was made, and the Yeas and Nays demanded. While the Clerk was calling the Yeas and Nays, the 30 or more Republicans who thought it unfair to award Mr. Sypher the seat began a canvass of the Houfe, the result of which was that, when it was an. nounced that the House refused to adjourn, Mr. Moore, a Republican member from Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote which declared Mr. Sypher entitled to a seat. Sypher's friends moved to table, and a call of the Yeas and Nays showed them beaten by a vote of 79 to 83. The notion to reconsider was then carried, and a resolution declaring that there was no valid election in the 1st Dis trict of Louisiana, and that neither J. H. Sypher no. Mr. St. Martin, his opponent, was entitled to the seat, was adopted; not, however, until The Yeas and Nays had been called twice, each time Sypher losing heavily on the vote. No idea can be given of the bitter feeling excited in this case. The charge has often been made that in all contested election cases the dominant party in the House decides in favor of the Republican contestant, without regard to the facts, or the justice of the case. To-day there were a sufficient num ber of Republican members who had the moral strength to set aside all prejudice, and to resist all personal appeals, and vote as the facts warranted The strong point against Sypher was that his opponent polled a majority of the registered votes of th District, which made it doubtful who would have been elected had a fair election been held, and, as his oppo nent could not take the oath, it was thought no m than fair that a new election should be held. It was after 3 o'clock when the Sypher case was disposed of, and the business of the morning hour then began. A bill to reorganize the Patent Office being a special order, but

The Georgia bill, as it passed the Senate, was received in the House to-day, and referred subsequently to Gen. Butler's Reconstruction Committee. It will probably not be reported before Friday, though it is not unlikely that Gen. Butler will hasten action and present it to-morrow. Nobody pretends to foretell the action of either the Committee or the House. The Democrats called a caucus o-night for the purpose of deciding what course they would take as a body, but no quorum was present.

Secretary Boutwell was at the Capitol to-day, and had a conference with the Ways and Means Committee concerning the Funding bill. The Secretary is very anxious that action should be had on the measure, as delay is regarded unfavorably, it being announced, in a semi-official manner, that the bill is virtually dead by being strangled in the Committee. The reason and gned by the Committee why definite action has not been taken is, that they do not wish to antagonize this measure with the Tariff bill, and that it is better to hold it back until the latter measure is disposed of. This course, therefore, will be adopted.

Gen. Spinner has written a letter to H. B. Wilson of New York, in reply to one in regard to the Funding bill, and the attitude toward the same by the National Banks. In speaking of the arrogance of the National Banks, Gen. Spinner says a case lately came to his notice wher a Board of Bank Directors passed resolutions, and sext a copy to the Member of Congress from the District in which their bank is located, instructing him to vote against the Funding bill. In regard

to a resumption of specie payments, Gen. Spinner thinks that the Government could at any time arrange matters so as to be able to resume specie payments in 9 days, were it not for its indorsement of the National Bank notes; but the banks are not prepared, they manifest no disposition to prepare themselves for an honest resumption of specie payments, and they will not waiti forced by Congress, hence his desire for the adoption of

the pending Funding bill. There was a special meeting of the Senate Military Committee, to-day, for the purpose of considering the Army bill. The Secretary of War was present during the session. The Committee nearly finished the bill, and have a special meeting on Friday morning to complete it. There has been very little alteration rusde from the original as reported by Senator Wilson. The pay of the officers is the same as in the Logan bill, but the supernumerary officers are not to be summarily turned out of

alleged corruption in the Georgia case. They made some explanation in regard to the presence in this city of a large quantity of railroad bonds, which they mid had

been sent to Mr. Bullock for his signature, and subsequently forwarded to New-York. Reports are current that the investigation has been a failure, but those prosecuting it affirm that it has not.

No session of the Judiciary Committee will be held to-

To-day the President signed the following bills: The Deficiency bill for the year ending June 30, 1870; the act authorizing the Corporation of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under Niagara River, and to erect and maintain an inlet pier therefrom; and an act removing the political disabilities of C. B. Sabin of Harris County, Texas.

The Supreme Court to-day decided to adjourn on Satur-day, April 30. The Chief-Justice, in announcing the fact, desired to adjourn on Saturday instead of Mon day, as has been the practice, for the convenience of the Judges, who are to leave for service on their circults Chief-Justice Chase goes hence on Monday, May 1, to hold Court in Richmond. Justice Miller leaves at once for Arkansas, and Justice Bradley goes to New-Orleans.

The President gave a dinner party this evening in There were present the members of the Cabinet, Judges Nelson, Strong, and Bradley of the Supreme Court; Messrs. Curtis, Thomas, and Bartlett, three well-known lawyers from Boston; Senators Ross, Spencer, Sprague, and Representatives Negley and Stiles. No adies were present.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The rresident sent the following nominations to the

Senate to-day:

Senate to-day:

Pinckney Ross, to be Collector of Customs at Pearl River, Miss.
George A. Deering, to be Assistant Paymaster in the Navy.
Posimosters.—Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater, Mass.; Edward W. Downey, Browneville, Texas; Clifford L. Thompson, Charlotteeville, Va.; Wm. A. Pattie, Warrenco, Va.; James Taylor, University of Vitrginia; Mrs. Rikabeth Brown, Logamport, Ind.
The amount of gold required to pay the interest on the bonds falling due May 1, is about \$25,500,000. It is unofficially reported to-night that payments without rebate will commence next Monday.

The Ohlo visitors to the Capital paid their respects to the President this morning. The reception took place in the East Room of the Executive Mansion. There were present Secretary Cox, Senator Sherman, Representatives Schenck, Morgan, and Mumgen. After the introductions the different parlors and green-house were visited. To-day will be passed in visiting the public buildings and the Capitol, and to-morrow the trip to Mount Vernon will take place. This evening Gen. Sherman, Senator Sherman, Representative Schenck, and Secretary Cox will receive the visitors at their residences.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 20 .- The following is the Georgia bill as it passed the Senate at an early hour this

Washington, April 20.—The following is the Georgia bill as it passed the Senate at an early hour this morning:

Whereas, Great irregularities have been practiced in the organization of the Legislature in the State of Georgia, both in its first organization and in the expulsion of certain members, as well, also, as in its reorganization since the act of December last;
Therefore, be it enacted, &c., That the existing Government in the State of Georgia is hereby declared to be provisional, and the same shall continue subject to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2, 1867, and March 2, 1867, and of July 19, 1867, until the admission of said State by law to representation in Congress, and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the Third Military District.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in accordance with the provisions of and under the powers and limitations provided in said acts an election shall be held in said state, commencing on the 15th of November, 1870, and continuing as the President may designate, for all the members of the General Assembly of said State, provided for in the Constitution of said State, adopted by its Convention on the 15th day of March, 1865, at which election all persons who by said Constitution are electors, shall be entitled to vote, and said General Assembly so elected shall assemble at the Capitol of said State on Tuesday, the 13th day of December, 1870, and organize, preparatory to the admission of the State to representation in Congress, and the powers and functions of the members of the existing General Assembly shall cease and determine on the said 13th day of December, 1870.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the Fresident from an application by the Legislature of any State or by the Governor of such State when the Legislature cannot be convened, that domestic violence prevails in any city, county, or municipai organization in such State that cannot be suppressed by the local authorities, it shall be the duty

.The Louisiana State Fair will open on the ....The mammoth blast in Blossom Rock at San Francisco has been postponed until Saturday. ...James Atkinson, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Newport, yesterday, by 259 majority.

... The Maine Republican State Convention will be held at Augusta on Wednesday, the 15th of June. James William Dennison, a colored man, ....George Mulliner of Fairport, Monroe County, N. Y., committed suicide on Tuesday night by taking laudanum.

.Travel over the Pacific Railroad is increas

at San Francisco yesterday.

The Massachusetts House has rejected, by a vote of 133 to 68, the proposed amendment to the Constitution, enabling women to vote and hold office. ....John Hersom, aged 70, was instantly killed at the railroad station, in Augusta, Me., by being crushed between the platform and a morning freight train.

.The Hon. James Brown died on Tuesday at St. Stephen, N. B., from the effects of the wound in his throat inflicted by himself during a fit of temporary

....The case of Kimberly Brothers agt. Gen. Butler, in the U.S. Circuit Court in Baltimore, assigned for trial Yesterday, was continued to the November Term, at the instance of the complainants. ....Mr. Shipley, a freight conductor on the

Boston, Lowell, and Nashua Railroad, was severely injured yesterday by slipping into an opening in the bridge at Lowell while arranging his train. 

.Gen. Geo. B. McClellan and a number of leading iron manufacturers are now in Bedford, Penn., for the purpose of examining recent discoveries of iron ore deposits in that vicinity. The establishment of extensive iron manufactories is in contemplation.

.... The remains of the late Anson Bur lingame, on their arrival at Boston, will be deposited in Fancuil Hall, which, on Friday, will be open to the public. A guard of honor will be detailed from the Cadets, and the company will act as an escort at the

The Democrat Banner printing office, owned The Democrat Danner pinning one, except by L. Harper, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, was destroyed by fire, yesterday. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$2,000. The losses of C. F. Weaver and Lewis Britton, grocers, and H. C. Taft, boot store, occupying the same building, aggregate \$6,000; insurance, \$4,500. Britton was not insured.

... The child Nellie Burns, whose disappearance from Bostou since March 32 has caused much painful anxiety on the part of her friends, was found alive and well in a house in the northern part of that city. A man named Chase, with whom the child has been living, has been arrested for the abduction, and Patrick Murry as an accomplice.

....The Spring meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club, which commences on Tuesday next at Memphis, Tenn., promises to be a very fine one. The following stables have aircady arrived: Jeanings's, Cheatham's, Hayes's, Chappell's, Conlisk's, Nee & Paul's, and Jackson & Hill's, including many well-known horses.

Other stables are en route.

....The case of Joseph A. Berry agt. Gen. Bacon Montgomery and others, in St. Louis, for \$50,000 damages, for false imprisonment and destruction of the plaintiff's newspaper office in 1866 by the State Militia, for alleged disloyal publication, was decided on Tuesday in the U. S. Circuit Court. The jury returned a verdiet against Montgomery, assessing him \$50. The other defendants were acquitted.

....Sixteen thousand dollars of the money

....Sixteen thousand dollars of the money stolen from the office of the Treasurer of Vermillion County, Ind., has been recovered. A farmer, living near Clinton, saw two suspicious men on Tuesday evening, and on attempting to stop them they ran away. The farmer gave chase, and a large gang of railroad laborers joined in the pursuit. The fugitives fied to the Wabash River, when they pulled off most of their clothing, Jumped in, and swam toward the opposite shore. One of them threw away a package, to enable him to swim faster. Some of the pursuing party swam out and secured the package, and found it to contain \$16,000 of the missing money. When the thieves reached the opposite shore a man tried to stop them, and succeeded in knocking one of them down, but the other thief drew a revolver and drove their antagonist off. The robbers then took to the bush, with no clothing except their shirts and drawers. The whole county is aroused, hundreds of men are hunting for the robbers, and in their present condition they can hardly occape capture.

ALBANY.

POWERS UNDER THE NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER -A GRASP FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY-DE-PARTMENT OF EDUCATION-PUBLIC IMPROVE-MENTS IN NEW-YORK-GRAIN ELEVATORS-REPUBLICANS ON THE TAX-LEVY.

ALBANY, April 20.—The work of increasing the powers of the various departments under the New York City Charter is going on bravely. The addition of enormous power and patronage to the Dock Department, by tacking the whole "Dock bill" to the Tax-Levy bill and the bill for transferring to the Department of Char. ities and Correction all the powers of the Emigration Commissioners, are now followed by a bill from Mr Tweed extending the powers of the Park Departmen over a large part of Westchester County, virtually annexing the towns of Morrisania, Yonkers, Westchester, and West Farms. This important bill is not yet printed, havwest Farms. This important bill is not yet printer, asing been introduced only this morning in the Senate. Like
other projects of the kind, it is blessed with a taking title,
the sting being left for the end. The title professes to be
for improving portions of the Counties of New-York and
Westchester, and for increasing the facilities of communication between said counties. It authorizes and directs
the Department of Public Parks to exercise exclusive
powers in these counties. Manhatan Island not being
large enough to satisfy the demands for plunder, this
modest bill authorizes and directs the Department of
Public Parks to exercise exclusive power in hay not
and establishing streets, avenues, roads, public parks
and places, of such width, extent and senate
and places, of such width, extent and and sic
to designate and direct what part of parts of any streets,
avenues, roads, public squared, likewise to widen any
street, avenue or roads on laid out; and to alter and amend
the present produced and any streets, avenues or roads that
avenues, roads, public squared, likewise to widen any
street, avenue or roads that may be laid
out and established, or retained by them within that part
of the town of Yonkers lying southerly of the south
line of that village, and a line in continuation thereof;
and also within ail parts of the towns of Westchester.
Power is also given to lay out and establish plans
for sewerage and drainage of the lands within said area,
and for a supply of good water therefor; and also for the
improvement of Harlem River and Spuyten Duryu'l Creek,
and to enable the Treasurers of the Park Department
for the present produced the part and present proposed
in provement, and the plan and location of under said
river of rene. The plan and location of under said
river of renew. The and westchester are required to part and the plan and location of under said
river of re ing been introduced only this morning in the Senate. Like other projects of the kind, it is blessed with a taking title, the sting being left for the end. The title professes to be

houses at Buffalo, so as to counteract the evils resulting from the combination among owners of such edifices in that city, which combination raises the fees for transferring cargoes in a manner injurious to canal and lake commerce. The bill was objected to by the Senator from Buffalo as being invidious, though he said he would not object if the bill was made general, so as to include Oswego and other places.

Explanations were made in Assembly to-day by two Republican members, whose names had been wrongly printed in some papers as having voted for the New-York Tax-Levy-Messrs. C. N. Flanagin of Allegany, and Hall of Wayne.

THE NEW-YORK CITY TAX-LEVY-ACTION OF RE-

PUBLICANS THEREON-PALACE AND SLEEPING CARS-THE METHODISTS ON SECTARIAN AP-PROPRIATIONS-ARCADE RAILROAD-SUSPEN-SION BRIDGE AT THE HIGHLANDS. think about the way in which the City Tax-Levy was hurried through the Assembly the stronger is the regret mong Republicans who steadily opposed the progress of

the game. It is alleged that if the 13 Republicans, headed by Mr. Alvord, had not joined the Tammany men, so as to form a two-third majority in ordering it to a third reading, the haste in rushing it through the House could have been avoided, and time be secured for consideration and amendment. After having thus aided the pro gress of the measure, the votes of the 13 were no longer needed, as the Tammany men had votes enough of their needed, as the faminiary men had votes caught the cown to do the remainder of the work. The Republicans who joined their apponents in passing the Tax Levy to fts third reading are, Messrs. Alvord, Benns, Blossom, V. P. Brown, J. L. Davis, Gleason, Green, Hewitt, Hull, Johnson, Maddox, Ray, and Sanborn. The Tammany men had votes enough of their own party to form the simple majority required on the final passage of the bills; and only six of the above named 13 voted directly for the bills.

majority required on the final passage of the bills; and only six of the above named 13 voted directly for the bills.

The long-locked-for report of the Senate Railroad Investigating Committee was presented to the Senate today by Mr. Genet. It contains the testimony concerning the palace and sleeping-car arrangements and charges on the Central Road, and concludes with an opinion that such cars are great conveniences to the public. Notwithstanding the testimony embodied in their report, things appear to have been made altogether lovely in the sight of the majority of the Committee. A report should have been made a month or six weeks ago. This is rather a whitewashing document, and is actually accompanied by a bill increasing, instead of lowering, the charges. If people could be surprised at anything, after what they have seen during the session, they might now feel disappointed. Possibly the Senate and Assembly may make some amendments to the bill calculated to promote the comfort of people, who require better arrangements in cars that will carry passengers for the present lawful fare. Much of the testimony given by the managers of the Central road is anything but creditable to their frankness. Their lawyer was present to object to questions, just as though they were on trial for offenses about which he was careful they should not eriminate themselves.

The resolutions of the New-York Methodist Annual Conference against appropriations of public money for sectarian schools were presented to the Senate to-day. But what is the usef Petitions and resolutions of similar character have been pouring on the Senate during the session from nearly all sects and parties thoughout the Senatec but they have not been considered or reported on. Not one of them has been read in the Senate during the session from nearly all sects and parties thoughout the State, but they have not been considered or reported on. Not one of them has been read in the Senate during the session from nearly all sects and parties thoughout they are all

and even the author of that bill does not call it for consideration.

The action on the New-York Arcade Railroad project to-day is another evidence of the saying that nobedy need be surprised at anything happening in this Legislature. An animated debate occurred on various amendments require the assent of a majority of property-owners on the street, according to the assessment roll, and forbid any work being done below Wall-st. till the stock is all subscribed and 20 per cent paid in. The stock is in craased to \$10,000,000, and other amendments also essentially vary the bill. Senator Tweed valuly endeavered to substitute the Pneumatic Tunnel instead of this Arcade bill. The Arcade is fought carnestly by Senator Creamer, as well as by the Sachem. It is a curious contest, with cross-firing, which outsiders cannot understand.

A lively breeze occurred in the Assembly when the

curious contest, with cross-firing, which outsiders cannot an destand.

A lively breeze occurred in the Assembly when the Highland Suspension Bridge and Raifroad bill was embargoed by a successful vote for reconsideration, after it had slipped through its supposed final trial in that body. Mr. Nelson was absent when it passed. He moved the reconsideration, which was carried by a vote of so to 23 Mr. Nelson declared it to be 'one of the most infamous schemes ever attempted to be imposed on a Legislature.' The strength of this remark may be increased by the statement that the maker of it voted without winking for the Tax Levy and other New York City bills that were rushed through the Assembly without giving a moment's time for discussion, under the beautiful gag law.

A bill was passed yesterday by the Assembly

to incorporate the New-York "Industrial Exhibition Company." It is of interest to know what is proposed by the incorporators. We have had one Crystal Palace; London has had her World's Fair, and has the Suydenand Paris the Universal Exposition. All of these, save one, were temporary; the exception proves that such an

fit. If those who have now received authority to establish a perpetual exhibition of arts and sciences in this city will combine the good features of all those which have gone before, they may benefit the public as well as themselves. That there is room and need here for such an exhibition there is no question. As the representative city of the nation, New-York should have a continual exhibition, to be alike an index to what had been accomplished in agriculture, in art, and in science, and a stimulant to further effort and invention. As a matter of dollars and cents, New-York would find a profit in urging such a project as this to speedy consummation. It would put money into the purses of her business men by its influence in attracting visitors. The Royal Commissioners who reported upon the World's Fair in London, in 1851, placed the number of visitors to that exhibition at more than 6,000,000, although the Fair was open only from May 1 to o,000,000, aithough the Fair was open only from May 1 to October 15. The profits of the exhibition were more than 200,000 pounds sterling, while the amount disbursed in the city by visitors must have greatly exceeded what they spent at the Palace itself. The Central Park has done good service, and such an Industrial Exhibition as may be made under this charter—if those having the work in hand are sagacious enough to do the right thing in the right way—will be not less important and beneficial.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the bill relating to the Water Commissioners of Brooklyn, as amended in Committee of the Whole so as to legislate out of office one Democrat and one Republican, was ordered to a third reading.

reading.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the New-York Real Estate Exchange; to incorporate the New-York Loan and Trust Company fordered to a third reading); relative to the Surrogate's Courts in New-York and Kings Counties; relative to Commissioners of Fisheries (third reading); relative to a State Reformatory—for consideration; to incorporate the Fifth-Avenue Savings Bank in New-York; appropriating \$5,000 for a bridge over the Hudson River in Warren County—for consideration.

Mr. GENET introduced the bill amending the General, and allows ten cents extra charge when a passenger does not buy a ticket.

The GRAIN TRADE.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

The special order—the bill to provide for leasing or building by the State of elevators for grain at Buffalo

building by the State of clevators for grain at Buffalo and Oswego-was taken up.

Mr. HARDENBURGH supported the bill.

Mr. LEWIS opposed the bill, which, after a long debate, was ordered to a third reading.

SLEEFING CARS.

Mr. GENET submitted the testimony taken in regard to the sleeping and drawing-room cars, and reported a bill regulating the price of fare on such cars, not more than 50 cents for any distance up to 50 miles; for any additional distance not more than one cent per mile; not more than \$1 between New-York and Albany; not more than \$2 between New-York and Rochester; not more than \$1 50 between Albany and Buffalo or Suspension Bridge.

Mr. PIERCE attempted to report the bill. Mr. BROWN objected, and, after debate, the PRESIDENT ruled that the report could not be received.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the bilt Mrs. BROWN of the latroduction of a new system of

objected, and, after debate, the PRESIDENT ruled that the report could not be received.

Providing for the introduction of a new system of steam tunnage on the canals; amending the General Railroad law relative to claims of laborers against contractors; for the appointment of a court interpreter in Brooklyn; to open and pave Olivesst, in Brooklyn.

The New-York Areade Eallway bill was announced for a third reading. Mr. CHAPMAN moved to recommit, with instructions to amend by fixing the capital at \$10,000,000, under restrictions of the General Railroad law; also to as no forbid the apprepriation of more than one hundred feet of cross streets; also providing for obtaining the consent of owners of a majority of the property, according to the assessment roll, to exevate under sidewalks; also, that no ground shall be disturbed below Wall-st, until the capital stock is subscribed and 20 per cent paid in. Mr. TWEED moved to substitute the Praeumatic Tube Company bill. Lost by a vote of 7 to 21. After taking the question on various motions, Mr. Chapman's amendments were adopted, and Mr. GENET reported the bill as amended. Mr. CREAMER raised the point of order that the amendments, not having been engrossed, the bill could not now be read a third time. The PRESIDENT ruled the point of order well taken. The bill will come up on its final passage to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.
MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.
Mr. LITTLEJOHN had consent to introduce a bill extending the Mechanics' Lien law to railroad bridges. He stated this was a very important measure, and asked that it might be read a third time, and put on its final passage now. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

passed.

FOURTH-AVE, TRAVEL.

The SPEAKER introduced bills for the better protection of persons traveling on Fourth-ave., New-York; requiring more safety in constructing an arch over the Harlem Railroad, and amending the New-York Street Improving act by providing for assessing property south of Fourthteenth-st., New-York, for up-town improvements concludiff by value.

south of Fourthteenth-st. New-York, for up-town improvements, one-half its value.

Mr. BURNS moved a reconsideration, and called attention to the fact that he moved a recommittal of this bill a few days ago, and now it was up again for passage. He regarded the bill as an outrage and robbery of the citizens of New-York.

Mr. MITCHELL also regarded the bill as a very unjust one. The motion to reconsider was carried—70 to 1 (the Speaker). The bill was then, on motion of Mr. BURNS, recommitted to the Committee on Cities.

recommitted to the Committee on Chies.

Creating a Department of Education and to reorganize the Board of Regents; exempting masters of vessels from the employment of licensed pilots in the Port of New-York; giving Supervisors power to fix salaries of County Judges; incorporating the New-York Exhibition Company; providing for a police court-house in the Ninth Judicial District in the City of New-York. (Lost,

and motion made to lay it on the table. A motion to reconsider provaled.)

MORE VETOES.

The Governor sent in by the hands of his private secretary vetoes of the following bills: First: Extending the charter of the Webster Plank-road Company. He considers the act which extends the charter ten years, when it yet has ten years to run, as both unnecessary and novel legislation. Second: Authorizing the town of Greenwich to issue bonds in aid of the Johnsonvide Railroad. He objects that the money is to be raised, not to pay the debt of the town, but that of the Railroad Company. Third: Fixing term of office and the salaries of Supervisors of Albany. He was opposed to the innovation upon the provisions of the general law, which provides for electing Supervisors annually. Each of these vetoes was sustained, and the bills were rejected.

SUPREME COURT BILL IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. FIELDS moved a reconsideration of the vote passing the Supreme Court bill so as to amend by inserting an amendment providing for the election of a Judge of the New-York Court of Common Pleas in place of Judge Brady, resigned. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted for the purpose stated. After being amended, the bill was again put on its final passage and passed.

Recess to 3:30 p. m. and motion made to lay it on the tab consider prevailed.)

Recess to 3:30 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To widen a portion of Fifty-ninth-st., New-York; to relieve lands lying near county lines from erroneous assessments; allowing the City of Rome to issue town bonds; to aid in constructing the Carthage, Watertown and Sacketts Harbor Railroad-lost, 50 to 49. (On motion of Mr. Husted a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.) Providing that libels shall be tried in counties were published or where the libeled parties reside; the Arcane New-York Appropriation bill; incorporating the International Aid Seeierly; authoring the Rondout and Orange Railroad Company to increase their fare to four cents per mile while the road is being constructed; extending the time for completing the Rondout and Port Jervis Railroad two years; incorporating the Queens County Savings Bank.

THE BRIDGE AT THE BIGHLANDS.

Among the bills called up for private action was the

Savings Bank.

THE BRIDGE AT THE HIGHLANDS.

Among the bills called up for private action was the
one changing the name of the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company, and to authorize it to construct a

one changing the name of the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company, and to authorize it to construct a railroad.

Mr. HUSTED moved a consideration, as the bill affected the interests of his constituents. He claimed that the object of this bill was to deprive the original constructors of the bridge of their property. Mr. LITTLE-JOHN denied that that was the object of this bill. This bridge was a great work. It is to be used by the great railroad lines to cross the Hudson and thus reach New-York City and the East. Mr. HUSTED said if the purpose of this bill was only to join the West with the East, he would not oppose it. But the real object was to deprive the man who originated the scheme upon which his bridge is built of his rights—to take from him the labors of a life and reduce him to the jverty which has been the fate of too many men of genics. Mr. NELSON also pronounced the bill one of the most infamous schemes ever attempted to be imposed upon a Legislature. The motion to reconsider prevailed so to 25. Mr. LITTLEJOHN then asked that the bill be laid aside, for he knew these gentlemen were all wrong. Mr. HUSTED was willing to have it laid aside, and moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

bill on the table. Carried.

Recess to 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Evening Session.

The bill to facilitate the construction of railroads was lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the Canal Board was requested to investigate the sale of certain abandoned canal lands in Elmira to baniel Stephens, Frederick C. Street, and Elliah P. Brooks, and report to the next Legislature.

The bill asthorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to select a location for a State Prison, and provide for the removal of Sing Sing Prison, was lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Bills Fassen.

Authorizing the improvement and sale of a portion of Prespect Park, Brooklyn; providing that in case a contestant for a seat in the Legislature is not sue isful in shall receive me compensation; incorporating as furfialo East Side Haircad Company; continuing in force for one year the act providing for the construction of a railroad from Long Wharf, Fisskill; appropriating \$250,000 to the Huson River Hospital for the Insane; the Brooklyn Fire Department bill; incorpora ing the Highland and New-Paltz Railroad Company; authorizing the North Side and Flushing Railroad Company; authorizing the North Side and Flushing Railroad Company; o collect five cents additional fare where tickets are not purchased.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. NELSON submitted a unanimous report of the Election Committee in the case of Howard C. Cady agt. Edward D. Lawrence, the sitting member for the 11d District of Westchester County, in favor of giving the seat to Mr. Lawrence. Agreed to. Also, in favor of awarding the seat for the Hild District to J. Davis, the sitting member, the contestant abandoning the case. Agreed to. Also, in favor of awarding the seat for the Hild District to J. Davis, the sitting member, the contestant abandoning the case.